



Lampiran 1

Menunjukkan, θ memaksimumkan $L(\theta) \leftrightarrow \theta$ memaksimumkan $\ln L(\theta)$.

Bukti:

(\rightarrow) Adit: θ memaksimumkan $L(\theta) \rightarrow \theta$ memaksimumkan $\ln L(\theta)$

Karena θ memaksimumkan $L(\theta)$, maka:

$$\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{L(\theta)} \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} < 0 \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} < \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} + 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} < \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \right) \cdot 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} < 0 \quad (2)$$

Dari (1) dan (2) terlihat bahwa θ juga memaksimumkan $\ln L(\theta)$.

(\leftarrow) Adit: θ memaksimumkan $\ln L(\theta) \rightarrow \theta$ memaksimumkan $L(\theta)$.

Karena θ memaksimumkan $\ln L(\theta)$, maka

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$L(\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = L(\theta) \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\blacksquare \frac{\partial^2 \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{L(\theta)} \right) \cdot 0 + \frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L(\theta)} \cdot L(\theta) < 0 \cdot L(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} < 0 \quad (4)$$

Dari (3) dan (4) terlihat bahwa θ juga memaksimumkan $L(\theta)$.

\therefore Terbukti bahwa θ memaksimumkan $L(\theta) \leftrightarrow \theta$ memaksimumkan $\ln L(\theta)$.

Lampiran 2

Bukti bentuk persamaan (3.6.6) menjadi persamaan (3.6.7):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \ln L_0(\beta_1, c)}{\partial c} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \in R} \left(\frac{-A_a \ln x_a}{c^2} + \frac{A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right)}{c^2} \right) = 0 \\
 0 &= \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \in R} \left(\frac{-A_a \ln x_a}{c^2} + \frac{A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right)}{c^2} \right) \\
 0 &= \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} + \sum_{a \in R} \frac{-A_a \ln x_a}{c^2} + \sum_{a \in R} \frac{A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right)}{c^2} \\
 0 &= \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a + \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) \\
 -\frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
 -\frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \frac{1}{c^2} \left[\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \right] \\
 -\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
 -\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \left(\ln c + \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} \right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
 -\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \sum_{a \in R} \left(A_a \ln c + A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} \right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c + \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
-\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a + \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
\left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c \right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a \right) \\
\left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a - A_a \ln c \right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a - A_a \ln A_a \right) \\
\left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a (\ln A_a - \ln c) \right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a (\ln x_a - \ln A_a) \right) \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{x_a}{c} \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) - A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{x_a}{c} \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a \left[\ln \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) - \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) \right] &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{x_a}{c}
\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 3

Bukti bentuk persamaan (3.6.14) menjadi persamaan (3.6.15):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \ln f_1}{\partial c} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \beta_0 \right) + \sum_{a \in R} \left(\frac{-A_a \ln x_a}{c^2} - \frac{-A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right)}{c^2} \right) = 0 \\
 0 &= \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \beta_0 \right) + \sum_{a \in R} \left(\frac{-A_a \ln x_a}{c^2} + \frac{A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right)}{c^2} \right) \\
 0 &= \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \beta_0 \right) + \sum_{a \in R} \frac{-A_a \ln x_a}{c^2} + \sum_{a \in R} \frac{A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right)}{c^2} \\
 -\sum_{a \in R} \frac{A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right)}{c^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \beta_0 \right) - \sum_{a \in R} \frac{A_a \ln x_a}{c^2} \\
 -\frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \beta_0 \right) - \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
 -\frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \beta_0 - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \right) \\
 -\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \beta_1 + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \beta_0 - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
 -\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln c \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln c \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
 -\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \sum_{a \in Z} A_a \left(\ln c + \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} \right) + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \left(\ln c + \ln \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} \right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
 -\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi \left(\frac{A_a}{c} \right) &= \sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln c + \sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln c + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln c + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln c\right) + \sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
-\sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c + \sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
-\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in Z} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \sum_{a \notin Z} A_a \ln \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
-\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \left(\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a + \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \left(\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a \\
\left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln c\right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \left(\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \notin Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \notin Z} A_a} - \left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a\right) \\
\left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln A_a - A_a \ln c\right) - \sum_{a \in G} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} - \left(\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln x_a - A_a \ln A_a\right) \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a (\ln A_a - \ln c) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a (\ln x_a - \ln A_a) \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{x_a}{A_a} \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) - A_a \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) &= \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{x_a}{A_a} \\
\sum_{a \in R} A_a \left[\ln\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) - \psi\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right) \right] &= \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} + \left(\sum_{a \in Z} A_a\right) \ln \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} - \sum_{a \in R} A_a \ln \frac{x_a}{A_a}
\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4

Statistik Uji

$L(\omega)$ merupakan fungsi likelihood di bawah kondisi H_0

$$L(\omega) = \frac{e^{-\left(\frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\beta_1}\right)}}{\beta_1^{\sum_{a \in R} \frac{A_a}{c}}} \prod_{a \in R} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right)} x_a^{\frac{A_a}{c}-1}$$

Misalkan β_0^* merupakan taksiran dari β_1 di bawah kondisi H_0 dan c_0 merupakan taksiran c di bawah kondisi H_0 .

$$\beta_0^* = c \frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\sum_{a \in R} A_a}$$

Dengan mensubstitusi taksiran parameter yang diperoleh, maka didapat
didapat

$$L(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{e^{-\left(\frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\beta_0^*}\right)}}{\left(\frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{c_0}\right)^{\sum_{a \in R} \frac{A_a}{c_0}} \prod_{a \in R} \Gamma\left(\frac{A_a}{c_0}\right)} x_a^{\frac{A_a}{c_0}-1}$$

$L(\Omega)$ merupakan fungsi likelihood di bawah kondisi H_1

$$L(\Omega) = L(Z, \beta_0, \beta_1, c) = \frac{e^{-\left(\frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\beta_1} + \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\beta_0}\right)}}{\beta_1^{\sum_{a \in Z} \frac{A_a}{c}} \beta_0^{\sum_{a \in Z} \frac{A_a}{c}}} \prod_{a \in R} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{A_a}{c}\right)} x_a^{\frac{A_a}{c}-1}$$

Misalkan β_0^{\cdot} merupakan taksiran dari β_0 di bawah kondisi H_1 , β_1^{\cdot} merupakan taksiran dari β_1 di bawah kondisi H_1 , dan c_1 merupakan taksiran c di bawah kondisi H_1 .

$$\beta_0^{\cdot} = c_1 \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a} \quad \text{dan} \quad \beta_1^{\cdot} = c_1 \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a}$$

Dengan mensubstitusi taksiran parameter yang diperoleh, maka didapat

$$L(\hat{\Omega}) = \frac{e^{-\left(\frac{\sum_{a \in R} A_a}{c_1}\right)}}{\left(c_1 \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a}\right)^{\sum_{a \in Z} \frac{A_a}{c_1}} \left(c_1 \frac{\sum_{a \in Z} x_a}{\sum_{a \in Z} A_a}\right)^{\sum_{a \in Z} \frac{A_a}{c_1}}} \prod_{a \in R} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{A_a}{c_1}\right)} x_a^{\frac{A_a}{c_1}-1}$$

Statistik uji yang digunakan adalah $LLR = -2 \log \frac{L(\hat{\omega})}{L(\hat{\Omega})}$.

$$LLR = -2 \log \frac{L(\hat{\omega})}{L(\hat{\Omega})}$$

$$= -2 \log \frac{e^{-\left(\frac{\sum_{a \in R} x_a}{\beta_0}\right)} \prod_{a \in R} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{A_a}{c_0}\right)} x_a^{\frac{A_a}{c_0} - 1}}{e^{-\left(\frac{\sum_{a \in R} A_a}{c_1}\right)} \prod_{a \in R} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{A_a}{c_1}\right)} x_a^{\frac{A_a}{c_1} - 1}}$$

Bentuk di atas sulit untuk didekati dengan distribusi Chi kuadrat.

Lampiran 5

Data Curah Hujan DAS Citarum Tahun 2007

Label sel	Nama	curah hujan tahunan (ml)	curah hujan bulan oktober (ml)
0	Gn. Campaka	2778	222.5
1	Gn. Halu	2999.4	147
2	Sindangkerta	2512	254
3	Cipatat	1366.7	147.3
4	Pangalengan	2194.5	230.5
5	Majalaya	2012	180
6	Ciparay	1732	204.5
7	Cicalengka	2364.7	109
8	Tanjungsari	2281	113
9	Ujung Berung	1616.5	146.5
10	Jaya Giri	2124	157
11	Cikole	2996.5	245
12	Serang sari	6589	438
13	Wanayasa	4913	309
14	Linggasari	2334	143
15	Darangdan	2611.5	126.5
16	Pondok Salam	4205	272
17	Cikao Bandung	2532	269

Lampiran 6

Metode Newton – Raphson

Metode Newton – Raphson adalah salah satu metode (iterasi) numerik yang paling *powerful* untuk mencari solusi akar suatu persamaan.

Definisikan:

$C[a, b]$ adalah himpunan semua fungsi kontinu pada interval tertutup $[a, b]$.

$C^n(X)$ adalah himpunan semua fungsi yang memiliki n turunan yang kontinu pada X .

Misalkan $f \in C^2[a, b]$, $\bar{x} \in [a, b]$ merupakan aproksimasi dari p sedemikian sehingga $f'(\bar{x}) \neq 0$ dan $|p - \bar{x}|$ 'kecil'. Polinomial Taylor untuk $f(x)$ di sekitar \bar{x} adalah

$$f(x) = f(\bar{x}) + (x - \bar{x})f'(\bar{x}) + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{2} f''(\xi(x))$$

Dimana $\xi(x)$ terletak berada di antara x dan \bar{x} . Karena $f(p) = 0$, persamaan di atas dengan $x = p$ adalah

$$0 = f(\bar{x}) + (p - \bar{x})f'(\bar{x}) + \frac{(p - \bar{x})^2}{2} f''(\xi(p))$$

Pada metode Newton – Raphson diasumsikan $|p - \bar{x}|$ 'kecil', term $(p - \bar{x})^2$ memiliki nilai jauh lebih kecil, sehingga

$$0 \approx f(\bar{x}) + (p - \bar{x})f'(\bar{x})$$

Solusi untuk p

$$p \approx \bar{x} - \frac{f(\bar{x})}{f'(\bar{x})}$$

Tahap pada metode Newton – Raphson, dimulai dengan aproksimasi awal

p_0 dan membangun barisan $\{p_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$, oleh

$$p_n = p_{n-1} - \frac{f(p_{n-1})}{f'(p_{n-1})}$$

Dengan toleransi $\varepsilon > 0$, Iterasi ini berhenti hingga terpenuhi

$$|p_N - p_{N-1}| < \varepsilon$$

Metode Newton – Raphson merupakan teknik iterasi fungsional dari bentuk

$p_n = g(n-1)$, yang mana

$$g(n-1) = p_{n-1} - \frac{f(p_{n-1})}{f'(p_{n-1})}, \text{ untuk } n \geq 1.$$

Teknik iterasi fungsional tersebut memberikan konvergensi yang cepat.